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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/930,492	08/16/2001	Stephen McCann	3036 / 50260	1558

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EXAMINER	
ALAM, UZMA	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2157	

DATE MAILED: 07/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/930,492	MCCANN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Uzma Alam	2157	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 April 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *13-24* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *13-34* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *16 August 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *4/18/2005*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to the amendment filed on April 18, 2005. Claims 13-24 are pending. Claims 1-12 have been cancelled and new claims 13-24 have been added. Claims 13-24 represent a delivery system for LAN services.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 13-14 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pfeffer et al. US Patent No. 6,529,728 in view of Rueda et al. US Patent Publication No. 2002/0112076. Pfeffer teaches the invention as claimed including a system in a wireless network for providing information specific to a location (see abstract). Rueda teaches the invention as claimed including a system for access to IP based services (see abstract).

3. As per claims 13 and 24, Pfeffer teaches a system and method for delivering information services to the users of a wireless Local Area Network (W-LAN) installation having a plurality of access points that are distributed around the installation and provide wireless access to the installation; the system comprising:

means for receiving at an access point a signal transmitted from a mobile station (a user moves into an area covered by a WLAN and sending a request to the WLAN column 3, lines 1-14);

access point identifying means for identifying an access point at which the signal has been received (registering the user to the WLAN; and

means for generating and transmitting to the mobile station information relating to an area in which the identified access point is located (the user sending a user profile and the WLAN responding with information about the specific location that the user is at; column 3, lines 14-52; column 5, lines 13-24);

wherein the access point identifying means identifies the access point at which the signal has been received by determining an address of the signal and correlating it with the mobile station's user's identity (the user registers with the WLAN; column 4, lines 6-20; column 5, lines 1-12.

Pfeffer does not teach determining an IP source address.

Rueda teaches determining an IP source address. See paragraphs 0262-0268 and 0272-0282.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the IP source address of Rueda with the determining the address of Wang. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to facilitate the use of TCP/IP protocol.

4. As per claim 14, Wang teaches a system according to Claim 13, wherein the information transmitted to the mobile station includes a display of positional information to assist a user of the mobile station in locating a locational feature about which a specific information request has been submitted or in which the request itself or a profile of the user's interests indicates potential interest (when entering a WLAN a user sends information to be stored as a user profile including the type of information the user wants to receive about the location, such as a location map; Figure 6 and column 6, lines 5-25)

5. Claims 15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pfeffer et al. US Patent No. 6,529,728 in view of Rueda et al. US Patent Publication No. 2002/0112076 as applied to claims 13 and 14 above, and further in view of Wang US Patent No. 6,909,903. Wang teaches the invention as claimed including a system for location aware mobile devices (see abstract).

6. As per claim 15, Pfeffer and Rueda teach system according to Claim 14, comprising a data storage, acquisition and delivery component of the installation configured to perform said function of identifying said access point receiving said information request from a mobile user of the installation, correlating the position of that access point (registering the user with the WLAN; Wang column 4, line s620; column 5, lines 1-12).

Pfeffer and Rueda do not disclose correlating the position relative to the installation with that of at least one other access point or with the position of at least one other locational feature of the site by the WLAN installation, in order to generate information for transmitting to the mobile user.

Wang discloses correlating the position relative to the installation with that of at least one other access point or with the position of at least one other locational feature of the site by the WLAN installation, in order to generate information for transmitting to the mobile user. See column 19, lines 51-67; column 20, lines 1-36. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the position of the user of Pfeffer and Rueda with correlating the position of the user of Wang. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this so the user can get information specific to its location.

7. As per claim 16, Pfeffer and Rueda teach a system according to Claim 15, wherein the data storage, acquisition and delivery component comprises a service selection gateway device connected and configured to handle all information requests made to the WLAN installation (Rueda Figure 28).

8. As per claims 17 and 18, Pfeffer and Rueda teach a system according to Claim 15, wherein:

the data storage, acquisition and delivery component includes communications from each means for logging, within a given time period, all individual user with the WLAN installation (all communications between the user and the WLAN are timestamped; Pfeffer; column 5, lines 38-55).

Pfeffer and Rueda do not teach whereby, in the event that a user is mobile relative to the installation, to the extent that different communications are made via different access points, the direction of travel of the user within the installation can be determined.

Wang teaches in the event that a user is mobile relative to the installation, to the extent that different communications are made via different access points, the direction of travel of the user within the installation can be determined (column 15, lines 16-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine logging communications of a user of Pfeffer with determining the direction of travel of Wang. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to give the user the most specific information available for that location.

9. As per claim 19, Pfeffer and Rueda teach system according to Claim 17. Pfeffer and Rueda do not teach wherein said direction of user travel is used to help the user to locate a specific target feature identified in an information request submitted by the user, or to alert the user to the presence of a feature of potential interest.

Wang teaches direction of user travel is used to help the user to locate a specific target feature identified in an information request submitted by the user, or to alert the user to the presence of a feature of potential interest. See column 15, lines 16-50; column 19, lines 51-67; column 20, lines 1-35. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine logging communications of a user of Pfeffer with alerting the user to a particular feature at the location of Wang. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to give the user the most specific information available for that location.

10. As per claim 20, Pfeffer teaches a system according to Claim 19, wherein the information supplied to the user is textual (Pfeffer column 5, lines 25-36).

11. As per claim 21, Pfeffer and Rueda teach a system according to Claim 20. Pfeffer and Rueda do not teach wherein the information supplied to the user is audio-based.

Wang teaches wherein the information supplied to the user is audio based. See column 16, lines 1-14; column 17, lines 14-31.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the information supplied to the user of Pfeffer with audio based information of Wang. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to adapt to the different types of communication devices used by the user.

12. As per claim 22, Pfeffer and Rueda teach a system according to Claim 21. Pfeffer and Rueda do not disclose wherein the information supplied to the user is graphical.

Wang teaches wherein the information supplied to the user is graphical. See column 16, lines 1-14; column 17, lines 14-31.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the information supplied to the user of Pfeffer with graphical information of Wang. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to adapt to the different types of communication devices used by the user.

13. As per claim 23, Pfeffer teaches a system according to claim 22, configured to handle installation by a user in addition to the supply of information input to the requested or relevant information to the user (the WLAN supplies updates to out of date information the user might have; column 4, lines 21-39).

Response to Arguments

14. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 13-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

15. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Uzma Alam whose telephone number is (571) 272-3995. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Tuesday 9 AM - 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Uzma Alam
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